

## Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A method for selecting a spectral mask for use with a DSL system, the method comprising:  
obtaining a weighted ratio of upstream rates and downstream rates;  
determining whether a cost function, based in part upon the weighted ratio, is greater than a predetermined value; and  
selecting a spectral mask based in part upon the determination of whether the cost function is greater than a predetermined value.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein determining whether a cost function is greater than a predetermined value further comprises:  
determining a cost function according to the relation:  
$$\text{cost function} = 2 \cdot (\text{dsrate}(2) - \text{dsrate}(1)) / \text{dsrate}(1) + (\text{usrate}(2) - \text{usrate}(1)) / \text{usrate}(1),$$
  
wherein  $\text{dsrate}(1)$  is the downstream rate of a first mask,  $\text{dsrate}(2)$  is the downstream rate of a second mask,  $\text{usrate}(1)$  is the upstream rate of the first mask and  $\text{usrate}(2)$  is the upstream rate of the second mask.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the predetermined value is zero.
4. The method of claim 2 wherein the predetermined value is zero and wherein, if the cost function is greater than zero, the second mask is selected.
5. The method of claim 2 wherein the  $f$  is a frequency band in kHz and the upstream value of the first mask is given by the following relations for  $U1$  in dBm/Hz:  
for  $0 \leq f < 4$ , then  $U1 = -101.5$ ;  
for  $4 \leq f < 25.875$ , then  $U1 = -96 + 23.4 \cdot \log_2(f/4)$ ;  
for  $25.875 \leq f < 60.375$ , then  $U1 = -32.9$ ;  
for  $60.375 \leq f < 686$ , then  $U1 = \max\{-32.9 - 95 \cdot \log_2(f/60.38), 10 \cdot \log_{10}[0.05683 \cdot (f \times 10^3)^{-1.5}] - 3.5\}$ ;

for  $686 \leq f < 1411$ , then  $U1 = -103.5$ ;  
for  $1411 \leq f < 1630$ , then  $U1 = -103.5$  peak,  $-113.5$  average in any  $[f, f+1 \text{ MHz}]$  window;  
and  
for  $1630 \leq f < 12000$ , then  $U1 = -103.5$  peak,  $-115.5$  average in any  $[f, f+1 \text{ MHz}]$  window.

6. The method of claim 2 wherein the  $f$  is a frequency band in kHz and the downstream value of the first mask is given by the following relations for  $D1$  in dBm/Hz:
- for  $0 \leq f < 4$ , then  $D1 = -101$ ;  
for  $4 \leq f < 25.875$ , then  $D1 = -96 + 20.79 \times \log_2(f/4)$ ;  
for  $25.875 \leq f < 91$ , then  $D1 = -40$ ;  
for  $91 \leq f < 99.2$ , then  $D1 = -44$ ;  
for  $99.2 \leq f < 138$ , then  $D1 = -52$ ;  
for  $138 \leq f < 353.625$ , then  $D1 = -40.2 + 0.0148 \times (f - 138)$ ;  
for  $353.625 \leq f < 552$ , then  $D1 = -37$ ;  
for  $552 \leq f < 1012$ , then  $D1 = -37 - 36 \times \log_2(f/552)$ ;  
for  $1012 \leq f < 1800$ , then  $D1 = -68.5$ ;  
for  $1800 \leq f < 2290$ , then  $D1 = -68.5 - 72 \times \log_2(f/1800)$ ;  
for  $2290 \leq f < 3093$ , then  $D1 = -93.500$ ;  
for  $3093 \leq f < 4545$ , then  $D1 = -93.5$  peak, average  $-40 - 36 \times \log_2(f/1104)$  in any  $[f, f+1 \text{ MHz}]$  window; and  
for  $4545 \leq f < 12000$ , then  $D1 = -93.5$  peak, average  $-113.500$  in any  $[f, f+1 \text{ MHz}]$  window.
7. The method of claim 2 wherein the  $f$  is a frequency band in kHz and the upstream value of the second mask is given by the following relations for  $U2$  in dBm/Hz:
- for  $0 \leq f < 4$ , then  $U2 = -101.5$ ;  
for  $4 \leq f < 25.875$ , then  $U2 = -96 + 21.5 \times \log_2(f/4)$ ;  
for  $25.875 \leq f < 103.5$ , then  $U2 = -36.4$ ;  
for  $103.5 \leq f < 686$ , then  $U2 = \max\{-36.3 - 95 \times \log_2(f/103.5), 10 \times \log_{10}[0.05683 \times (f \times 10^3)^{-1.5}] - 3.5\}$ ;  
for  $686 \leq f < 1411$ , then  $U2 = -103.5$ ;

for  $1411 \leq f < 1630$ , then  $U2 = -103.5$  peak,  $-113.5$  average in any  $[f, f+1 \text{ MHz}]$  window;

and

for  $1630 \leq f < 12000$ , then  $U2 = -103.5$  peak,  $-115.5$  average in any  $[f, f+1 \text{ MHz}]$  window.

8. The method of claim 2 wherein the  $f$  is a frequency band in kHz and the downstream value of the second mask is given by the following relations for  $D2$  in dBm/Hz:
- for  $0 \leq f < 4$ , then  $D2 = -101.5$ ;
- for  $4 \leq f < 80$ , then  $D2 = -96 + 4.63 * \log_2(f/4)$ ;
- for  $80 \leq f < 138$ , then  $D2 = -76 + 36 * \log_2(f/80)$ ;
- for  $138 \leq f < 276.000$ ; then  $D2 = -42.95 + 0.0214 * f$ ;
- for  $276 \leq f < 552.000$ ; then  $D2 = -37$ ;
- for  $552 \leq f < 1012$ , then  $D2 = -37 - 36 * \log_2(f/552)$ ;
- for  $1012 \leq f < 1800$ , then  $D2 = -68.5$ ;
- for  $1800 \leq f < 2290$ , then  $D2 = -68.5 - 72 * \log_2(f/1800)$ ;
- for  $2290 \leq f < 3093$ , then  $D2 = -93.5$ ;
- for  $3093 \leq f < 4545$ , then  $D2 = -93.5$  peak, average  $-40 - 36 * \log_2(f/1104)$  in any  $[f, f+1 \text{ MHz}]$  window; and
- for  $4545 \leq f < 12000$ , then  $D2 = -93.5$  peak, average  $-113.500$  in any  $[f, f+1 \text{ MHz}]$  window.